

The Northern Press on Judge Underwood.

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—That insolent and dignified American journals thus comment upon the Judge and his charge:

"We could not but feel that this was a sine for a Marshall to occupy the seat of justice, so that the imposing spectacle of so great a trial should be in keeping with the dignity and historical interest of the occasion. We were unwilling that on such a memorable occasion we should run any hazard of belittling ourselves. We desired to see a manifestation of dignity, propriety, elevation, impartiality, and moderation worthy of our prestige among the nations."

"We remember in the famous trial of Charles I, the event is noted that one of the audience spat upon the king as he was being taken out of the court. We hoped to see nothing of this on the trial of Mr. Davis."

"We confess, therefore, under the influence of these ideas, we read Judge Underwood's charge with a certain degree of solicitude; and we are sorry to say that by the time we had got through with it we felt no necessity of praying to be delivered from all vainglory, for we were humbled enough in all conscience."

"We were, perhaps, unreasonable in hoping for what we did, for Judge Underwood cannot be other than himself. He can no more play the role of Judge Marshall than Judge Marshall could have played the role of Judge Underwood."

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865

H. A. GAILLARD, EDITOR.
D. B. MCREIGHT, ASSOCIATE ED.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the Herald:

Major A. D. HILLIAN—Rocky Mount, Bostic Parish, La.

T. P. SLIDER—Charleston, S. C.

R. S. DESPORTES—Ridgeway, S. C.

Major W. M. BELL—Monticello, S. C.

H. B. McMASTER—Rossville, S. C.

Dr. J. L. MARTIN—Jackson's Creek, S. C.

DAVID ELINE—Alston, S. C.

J. W. MCREIGHT—Salem Church, S. C.

The Fairfield Herald.

With the above title we revive a weekly paper in our District. Every citizen must readily see the advantages of such an undertaking. A weekly visitor burdened with as much reading matter as one of our papers contains, must prove beneficial. In this fast day, not "fast" we mean in the common acceptance of the term, but in this day when science, art and politics are making such rapid strides, a newspaper is absolutely essential to get a bird's-eye view of the situation. But the editor in a District paper has a

cannot charge a grand jury without making a stump speech, and a stump speech of the most offensive and malignant nature. He was an importation which never suited the locality. He found himself, as he would probably find himself everywhere, socially repugnant and personally disliked. He felt the bitterness of hate, but had not the courage to indulge it personally, and delights in lecturing from the safe elevation of a judicial position those whom he has neither the right to lecture nor the heart to comprehend. A revolution always throws just such scum to the surface. Jefferson Davis is indeed to be brought to trial, but he will not be tried. The party actually on trial will be the Republican party, and it will not take lawyer of one-tenth the intellect of Mr. O'Connor to demonstrate with the accuracy of a mathematical demonstration, that upon the utterances of Seward, Chase, Lincoln and Sumner, Mr. Davis was not only free from the slightest moral guilt, but is entitled to honor.—The argument for the right of secession will be presented in such a form that the world will read it, and will contain necessarily such testimony from the superloyal East and the eminently loyal Abolitionist in its favor as will astonish the honest masses. Marshall, who was little inferior as a Judge to Mr. Chase, presided at the trial of Burr; and surely, at a trial of so much greater importance, the honor of the United States is concerned that its judicial officer shall be of a mental calibre more than enough to decide a bar-room bet upon the weight of a hog. After the utterances of Underwood, a conviction will exist that Mr. Davis was indicted by a packed jury, and will be tried by a packed jury, before a Judge who has everything of Jefreys but his brains.

After describing the delay of the Judge in making his appearance on the first day of the court, the correspondent continues:

"At last, at five minutes past one precisely, there was a slight movement at the door, and in came Judge Underwood, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney, J. B. Hennessy and other officers of the court, the judge taking his seat amid deep silence.

"Of all that crowd, the most unhappy looking man was the judge himself. There he sat, trying to assume an air of nonchalance by reading a newspaper, but trembling with evident nervousness, and looking as if he were the man on trial. Certainly any novice, were this the first court room he ever saw in his life, might easily have mistaken the judge's bench for the prisoner's dock. The judge would read a little, apparently, then scratch his head, twitch his fingers, and fall to altering some manuscript that lay before him. Meanwhile it was evident he felt every eye upon him, and well might he doubt his capacity to cope with his position when he

saw the large, leonine, early head of Brady in confab with the bold and polished Reed, or with Brown looking through his spectacles as sharp as a terrier.

"The sixteen jurors being all empanelled, the Judge commenced to read, in a clear but trembling voice, his charge to them—and such a charge! I do not repeat it here, for the papers will give it to you *verbatim*. Suffice it to say it was never equalled by anything in the whole annals of jurisprudence, nor even by the charge by the same Judge at Norfolk. It fairly out-underwooded Underwood. The countenances of the assembled, during the delivery of this wonderful written document, were something worthy of the panel of a Hogarth. Every sign of mirth, from the half incredulous smile to the fully appreciative broad grin, were there visible. Learned lawyers sat listening with lifted eyebrows and mouths agape with astonishment; the wicked press, gazing punched each other hilariously in the ribs as each successive popgun came booming against the press; gentlemen sat pleasantly staring at each other, evidently trying to discover a likeness between them and the savages of Mozambique and Senagambia. The whole thing—intolerable, vulgar, and insulting as it was—was far too rich to excite anger; the one purvading feeling was incredulity and as tonishment, mingled with pity for the exhibitor. The wicked animus of a Jeffreys was completely lost sight of in the amusing bombast of a Busfaz."

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The "WORLD" ON THE WHOLE AFFAIR.—We have reserved for the last as being not the least true, but the most amusing, some extracts from the letters of the intelligent and sprightly correspondent of the New York World:

It is to be hoped that the trial of Mr. Davis the President will have sufficient respect for the opinion of mankind to request the Chief Justice to preside. If a

highly interesting. Such it will be our purpose to effect. We know the extraordinary demands upon the time and talent of the yeomanry of the country; but we know no demand that excludes some attention on their part to an exchange of experiences in art or agriculture through the columns of the HERALD. There is a natural pride of opinion in man, which when under proper restraint by the intellectual faculties, results with pleasurable emotion upon the possessor. But the spirit must be expressed. Now the HERALD can be made the organ of expression of the opinion of Fairfield, and thus react upon the whole District by exciting thought, discussion and interest in and upon a thousand worthy subjects.

In this connection we call attention to the "Questions to Farmers" which will be found in the department of agriculture, taken from the Weekly Record, published in Charleston, and adopted by the HERALD with a view to call out information upon the points touched there and any others which shall prove of interest.

To Our Exchanges.

The old HERALD, revived, sends greetings to all our exchanges, many of which will remember it in the good old days of peace and plenty. May they all and it too, HERALD at an early day new scenes and better than those which rose and flourished in the fanatical element of our country.

Our Historical Sketches.

In this issue we begin the publication of the first of the series of historical sketches of Fairfield, which we propose to continue for a considerable time.

These sketches will embrace the history of the District from its earliest settlement down to the present time. Any points of interest, however brief, touching the ancestry of any of our readers in the district, or relating to the particulars of the march of Sherman through the District, will be gladly received and promptly acknowledged.

We have in purpose, too, historical sketches of Mount Zion College and Society. And who is not more or less interested in that venerable old Institution, the College.

Besir yourselves then, friends, and aid and encourage us by your interest in the HERALD.

To Our Friends.

We send out quite a number of the first issue of the HERALD, that our friends may examine it, and show it to their friends, and thus by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, we may put our weekly paper upon a basis that will stand the shock of hard times.

Subscribe for your District Paper.

Under a pressure of circumstances which every one feels, we start out with this additional burden with the confident hope that the citizens of Fairfield will assist us to bear it. In the face of lowering clouds and threatening storm we launch this bark, looking cheerfully for our friends to throw out the line of protection and aid that we may not go down. Shall we look and hope in vain?

The Ladies.

Throughout the District can find us in-grounding the HERALD upon a solid basis, if they will. We hope they too will give us a helping hand, for we intend to make our sheet worthy of their patronage, as well as of that of the sterner sex.

Send in your Clubs.

We offer inducements to club raisers—not the belligerent kind of course—and will really be pleased to see them send in their lists as fast as possible. Afterwhile we hope to be able to offer still greater inducements to all our friends who will wish to do so.

Calhoun in Nationality.

In the year 1810 the great South Carolina statesmen attended divine service at a village Episcopal Church near which he was sojourning. The late Bishop Gardner officiated, who used a special prayer composed by him in reference to the then prevailing cholera and the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Calhoun, says that he sat up perfectly erect when he heard the word "nation" used in it, which by the way, occurred frequently also in the Bishop's sermon. After the services were over, and he had shaken hands with all his neighbors, the two got into the sherry and started for home. "Notice," said Mr. Calhoun, "that I am a nation?" said to himself. "It is strange that a man like Calhoun, who ought to know better, would use such a word. There is no truth, no real meaning in it. At such a thing tend to consolidate the Government and produce a wrong impression. Calhoun knows better. When the Constitution was formed the word national was not used. General Washington never used it, nor did the founders. They speak of the "General Government" of the Union, but struck out

the word "nation" in the Constitution, reads: "We the people of the United States." We are not a nation, and the word was never heard of until recent years."

We dislike to poll a pretty par-

son, upon the ground that the purpose of the meeting was not to prejudge the case; that it was not wise, politic or just after the fact had been elicited, and it was established beyond controversy who was guilty of the high crime before God and men of destroying this beautiful city, and turning out in a winter's night 20,000 women and children, without food or clothing, amongst a brutal and drunken soldiery, gathered from all nations, tribes and tongues; after the terrible scenes exposed in all its deformity, then the wretch would be branded with the infamy he deserved, and coming generations would call him accursed.

As far from never using that word, the "founders" of the Constitution used it numbers of times. In Randolph's original resolutions submitted to the Convention which framed the Constitution, the word "national" occurs 17 times. In the same resolutions as altered, and agreed to in committee of the whole house, the same word occurs 26 times. So that after mature deliberation the Convention added the word 9 more times. And in the draft of a Constitution reported by the Committee of Detail, on the 25th of July, 1787, after the Convention had been in session for two months—in that draft the word "national" occurs 11 times. And it was not without difficulty that the word was stricken out of the Constitution, and even then, as a contemporaneous writer says, and one who was a member of the Convention, in speaking of this very word in connection with some other objectionable features and words which the majority of the Convention contended for, said:

"They anxiously sought to avoid the admission of expressions which might

lead to a wrong impression."

And yet in the official letter of WASHINGTON to Congress, written by the unanimous order of the Convention which took four months to adopt the Constitution, WASHINGTON uses the following language:

"In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which

involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

and in the face of all this somebody

CALHOUN makes Washington a stranger to the word "nation,"

of course to any language or even

that would imply the idea of a federated government. We repeat

we cannot think CALHOUN used the name imputed to him, in the article at the head of this.

Col. McMaster vs. Gen. Sherman.

We knew once a good old man, who

was asked by impatient inquiries

what he was doing," replied, "wait

and see."

After the public meeting in Colum-

bia in regard to the burning of that

city we saw a paragraph going the rounds of the papers purporting to be a portion of the remarks made by Col. McMaster on that occasion.

As we then believed that it was mis-

understood, or unfairly reported, we

deemed it necessary to notice said para-

graph in the letter below which we clip from the Patriot shows that our conjecture was true.

Send in your Clubs.

We offer inducements to club raisers—not the belligerent kind of course—and will really be pleased to see them send in their lists as fast as possible. Afterwhile we hope to be able to offer still greater inducements to all our friends who will wish to do so.

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